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Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, Great Northern Hotel and CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner

Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt

of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville

General Activity has assumed the direction of the Republican campaign in this

Senator Foraker's position seems to be briefly that in a commercial country capital is not an unmitigated curse.

tures during the past year is astonishing. In fact, it has been a growing year. Now the man who owns a bunch of cat-

The growth of iron and steel manufac-

tle fit for the market has become the plutocrat and a grinder of the face of the More than two weeks have passed since

anyone tried to frighten the American people with the bogy of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain. There seems to be a limit to the right

of free speech in Kansas, and the veterans draw the line so as to prohibit the glorification of Aguinaldo, even if the once potential Jerry Simpson is the speaker. If Cuba was now an independent repub-

lie it might be forced to take upon itself the burden of the Cuban debt which Spain has repudiated. With the backing of the United States the Cubans cannot be threat-Numerous letters published in local papers

Indiana soldiers in the Philippine the climate and conditions of are not so bad but that, with

The condemnation of "England's grab policy" by Russian papers recalls the adage of the pot calling the kettle black. It Russia is not practicing a grab policy in is because she has both hands full in Asia.

Wages are always the first thing to sufhard times and the slowest in re-Two years of prosperity have not brought them fully up to the point they occupied before the period of low tariff and souphouses, but they are getting there.

In notifying General Otis that his orde excluding Chinese from the Philippines i not authorized nor approved, the adminisvirtually instructs him to revoke it. This was plainly the proper course to As military governor, General Otis has no authority to extend any civil law of the United States over the Philippines. He might as well assume to establish the tariff laws, the coinage laws, or any other. The whole subject is one for action by Congress.

The plans of the Union Traction Company at Anderson seem to contemplate very extensive operations in the generation and distribution of electric power, light and heat Besides supplying motive power for electric cars over several lines, it is proposed to furnish electricity for lighting and heating in a number of cities of considerable size which, it is claimed, can be done at cheaper rates than for natural gas. If this can b done, people need not care whether the natural gas supply holds out or not.

While the prospect of war has not abated, it is evident that the British Ministry will avoid it, if possible, and will prolong the delay in the hope that the Boers will come to terms or take the initiative in hostilities. The South African Republic and the Orange Free State contain about fifty thousand men subject to military duty. Of this num ber, about one-half can be put into the field after a time, but twenty-five thousand men who are good fighters, taking the offensive, can offer a resistance that will take a large army to overcome.

It is reported that the much-abused Springfield rifle, 45 caliber, is regarded as a more effective weapon against the Filtoings than the Krag-Jorgensen. While the the former is not so great the larger caliber bullet kills when it hits while the smaller, passing through the body, often fails to "stop" man. At ranges of 2,000 yards the superiority of the older weapon is admitted-a fact which has astonished army officers who had come to believe the Krag-Jorgensen had no equal. The Springfields have stood the test of the smokeless powder admirably.

The managers of the state fair are to be congratulated on their successful week. The large attendance was, in part, of course, due to the exceptionally fine weather, but in the main it was owing to the expectation that more would be offered to visitors than the stereotyped exhibits. Expressions of satisfaction heard on all sides that the expectations were realthat visitors were well entertained and pleased with what they saw and heard. The board showed much enterprise in securing such an attraction as Sousa's lessons in cooking by Mrs. Rorer. Having learned how to win success once, the lesson

apolis last week, and of these thousands a large proportion passed around Circle street to look at the soldiers' monument and its appurtenances. Among the statues of George Rogere Clark, william Henry Harrison, Governor Whit-

things. People do not remember them; some Morton by sheer instinct. The names should be put on the statues.

A FINISHED WORK.

The ceremony of turning over the Indiana of Chickamauga to the commission representing the United States involved the closing of the State's participation in a work which has extended over several years-the determining the positions on that field which Indiana regiments and batteries held during that bloody struggle. Indiana did not yet General Boynton, the chairman of the federal commission, recently complimented mission, in 1895, at an expenditure of \$48,421, every position occupied by an Indiana command has been designated by markers with all was completed in time to be turned over attended the exercises, has most heartily commended the faithfulness and efficiency of the commission. The first president of the commission was General Morton C. Hunter, who gave much of the last two years of his life to the work. Judge Mc-Connell succeeded General Hunter as president General James R. Carnahan was the secretary of the commission, which originally consisted of ten men. The other members were Colonel R. M. Johnson, Colonel W. M. Cockrum, Captain M. M. Thompson, Captain W. P. Herron, Captain A. C. Ford, Captain Milton Garrigus, Captain G. H. Puntenney, Captain Fellx Shumate and Captain B. F. Williams. The names of the commission are given because its members gave their time to the work of writing the story of the valor and the sacrifices of the thirty-six Indiana organizations which took part in that battle by monuments and markers that will survive the printed pages, and because the work is well done. Whatever a few might have thought of the project when brought before the Legislature, in 1895, every Indianian who has in his heart a particle of State pride will applaud the work, now that it has been completed. Many now living in Indiana will never see those mute mementoes of State's valor and sacrifice, but it will be a satisfaction to them to know that in future years visitors from all parts of the civilized world will learn from monuments and markers and their inscriptions that the volunteers of no State were more conspicuous than those of Indiana. Its sons opened and ended the bloody battle. The last statement has been denied by General Boynton but a fuller examination of the records led that zealous Ohioan to admit that the last command to retire from Snodgrass Hill was from Indiana. Indiana's part in that battle has never been written as it should be, but the \$48,000 which has been expended by this commission to mark where Indiana commands stood, and where they lost 36

was not wisely expended? AN OLD BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

tle, has preserved the record for the future

historian. Who will say that the \$48,000

A friend abroad sends the Journal a copy of the London Chronicle, containing a communication on the Alaskan boundary question, evidently from a Canadian, in which the writer earnestly defends Canada's contention. He argues her case quite ingeniously and intimates that England is preparing to execute "her old trick of sacrificing her colonies in order to propitiate a rival power." He insinuates that she did this in the case of Maine, and says:

Canada is now a prosperous and promising country; but she never, sir, casts her eye upon those poor, land-locked Eastern ownships or ice-barred maritime provinces without a thought of how much more prosperous she might be had she not been n 1842, juggled out of what is now the State of Maine. From the month of November until May no satisfactory port exists on her Atlantic seaboard for Canadian ships, obliging them to resort, under penalties, to a port over which, in the youth of one of its most illustrious natives, the poet Longfellow, the British emblem righty flew. The remark of the British commissioner, Ashburton, as he handed over Maine to the Americans, and so dwarfed eternally Canada's growth on the East has become historic: "We won't quarrel gentlemen, over a few degrees of lati-

The Maine boundary question was an important and difficult one in its day, and its day lasted about sixty years. It was more important and threatening question than the Alaskan boundary is now. After changing ownership several times the colony of Maine, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, became merged in that of Massachusetts and remained so thereafter till 1820, when it was admitted to the Union as a State. This, however, did not settle the boundary question. From the close of the revolutionary war, in 1783, a dispute had existed between the United States and Great Britain as to the proper interpretation of the treaty so far as it related to the boundary between Maine and the British possessions. In the war of 1812 the British seized that part of the State and held it till the end of the war, surrendering it then reluctantly. There was some ground for the British claim to a part of what is now Maine-at least ground enough for a contention. That part of the treaty of 1783 relating to the northeastern boundary line fixed it as follows:

From the northwest angle of Nova Sco-tia, viz., that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands; along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River S Lawrence, from those which fall into the tlantic ocean to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence line due west on the said latitude

This was at least vague enough to justify

Lord Ashburton was formerly Alexander States and married a Philadelphia lady. He States, though, of course, he looked out for British interests. The negotiation at Washabout seven thousand square miles and States agreed to pay Maine and Massachusetts \$300,000 for the strip of territory relinguished to Great Britain, and in return we got the free navigation of the St. John river and Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain, of which an exact survey would have

The Ashburton treaty ended the northeastern boundary dispute. It was a happy settlement, for the two countries were he verge of war over the matter. The conceding and gaining something, and though it was severely criticised in defended himself and the treaty until it was ratified. In 1846 he made a two days' speech in the Senate, defending the treaty, which was regarded as a complete vindication of his policy. It is not known whether Lord Ashburton ever made the remark atproval of both sides, which it received. of the house of Baring Brothers during the the London bankers of the United States government. During the entire war they instructions. The statement of writer in the Chronicle that Canada was 'juggled out of the State of Maine" is absurd. She was not juggled out of anything. and Great Britain was as glad to have a troublesome question settled as was the

THE ART BUILDING.

The Art Association should consider all phases of the subject carefully before it decides to put the new art building up town instead of in a central location. The Talbott property on Sixteenth street is an ideal spot undoubtedly, so far as mere appearance is concerned. A building set in the center of the grounds, with forest trees left standing around it, might be extremely attractive to the eye, but outward attractiveness is not all that is to be desired in an institution of this kind. Its accessibility should be one of the chief considerations, and the Talbott property cannot be called conveniently accessible, although it is on a streetcar line. Nor is it likely to be more so for many years to come. A great deal has been said, and by the

Art Association itself, on the educational influences of art. It has been urged, and with truth, that it is only by familiarity with the finest products of brush and chisel that art education can be gained. The establishment of a gallery, therefore, where such products can be seen is, it is pointed out, an essential feature in the aesthetic development of a community. Art instruction is being given at much expense to the children of the Indianapolis public schools. Naturally these pupils are likely to benefit more than any others by a gallery of ar their primary lessons tend. The interests of these children should be borne pecially in mind. The gallery should placed where it can be most easily reached by the greatest number. That place is certainly not the Talbott property, but is much farther down town. It is the Journal's street, facing the soldiers' monument, or as near that central part of town as possible It is true that Monument place is not the geographical center, but it is in the middle of the business district and a place within convenient reach of all classes of citizens. Moreover, it is a place much frequented by visitors. During the year hundreds of strangers, with an hour to spend between trains, walk up to get a closer view of the soldiers' monument. The fact that the Art Association has a poor opinion of the sculptural accessories and other features of the monument does not alter the fact that it is an object of interest to the average stranger and much admired by him. If another attraction such as an art gallery were near by these strangers would be likely to visit that also. Fifty out-of-town visitors would seek admission under such circumstances to one who would go to Sixteenth The same is true of home people If attendance is any object to the association, they should build the art gallery down

A BOOK OF HEREDITY. persons of mature years when they take at interest in their genealogy and desire in formation beyond that afforded by the rec ord in the family Bible. At the present time there is a vast amount of genealogical research, as public librarians and keepers of arenives will testify, and as the genealogical columns in a number of department news papers indicate. This research is mainly for the purpose of tracing the seekers' an cestry back to a point sufficiently distant to enable them to become members of various hereditary organizations, such as the So clety of the Cincinnati, various colonial societies, "sons" and "daughters" of the Revolution, etc. The information they obtain is purely statistical, consisting in substance of such facts as are contained in the Book of Chronicles: "Now Benjamin begat Bela.

All this is useful if you wish to be Colonial Dame or to prove your right to fortune, but an interest in one's ancestry may well go further, and often does. The investigator may reasonably wish to know something about the traits and the charac ter of these more or less remote progenitors A natural interest in his own personality will lead to a desire to know whence his

man he had spent a few years in the United | office, or by heing hanged, the chances are against learning anything definite about his personality. Family traditions are vague and unreliable, and the ordinary man, once dead, fades slowly and surely from the stone, if he was so fortunate as to have one, therefore, know much about their fore-

fathers except that they lived and died.

Shrewd caterers to maternal vanity have

which to set down the peculiarities of their offspring, their weight at various stages, a description of their looks-with photographs accompanying-and, above all, a record of their remarkable sayings. Now, why should not some ingenious person devise a volume on a similar plan in which might be recordbers of the family? Their infirmities of temper, if any, might be mentioned, their vanities, their especial virtues, feading events in their lives, their behavior in such emerencies, and, not their smart sayingsheaven forbid!-but enough of their expressions of opinion to indicate their general trend of mind. A mention of their physical characteristics, too, might be enlighteningwhether or not they were afflicted with consumption or "fits," and the age at which they went bald, or deaf or childish. It may be urged that the talent to do this

does not exist in every family, but this is probably a mistaken notion. Is there a family in which there is not at least one member who aspires to be literary? Each more, and a chronicler not of the family blood might better be trusted not to make Moreover, if the keeping of such records bea multitude of literary aspirants and so lift a burden from the overworked editor.

And when the chronicles have been kept logical investigator can go back over them, and, summing himself up and comparing notes, decide whether or not he illustrates thrifty stock, and take action accordingly. And if the stock is a good one and he does credit to it, it may serve him in emergencies as well as a bank account-for instance, The uses of such a record are many and will suggest themselves to all who consider the

Austrian Opinion of Dewey.

Through the courcesy of Hon. A. C. Harris. United States minister to Austria, the Journal has been furnished a translation of an editorial in the Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, on the day of the arrival of Admiral Dewey at Trieste. An attempt was made at the time in some quarters to create the impression that the admiral met with a cool reception there and that it was encouraged by the Austrian authorities. He promptly denied the statement, and the article alluded to shows it could not have had any foundation. The Neue Freie Presse is the leading paper of Vienna, and its editorial doubtless reflected official as well as popular opinion. After alluding in the most complimentary terms to Admiral Dewey as a naval hero, relating some incidents in his professional career and sketching briefy the battle of Manila bay, the article

Such is the man who will step on our shores to-morrow. Quiet, amiable, deliberate and daring, the pattern of a soldier and a gentleman. He will find the reception to which he is entitled and which a brave and pretentious warrior. At Trieste, at Pola, as well as in the entire monarchy the deeds of Tegetthoff are still vividly remembered; and those of George Dewey will there find lue appreciation and homage. And still more vividly will the fact come to the conclousness of all at the reception of the naval hero, that, likewise, rests upon the water." and that the navy of Austria-Hungary must also expand to meet the greater demands of the future. The economic welfare of nations is closely The armor of the ships sent to foreign parts of the state, like the nall protects the finger ends. Without a navy there can be no prosperity in the era of world's traffic. The visit of the naval hero offers a welcome pportunity to bring this fact back to hero, however, that these greetings of welcome are offered, but they are also extended to him as the glorious representawhich we are bound with so many ties of interest. A part of Austria-Hungary lives in the Union; has found there a new home without forgetting its old one; has broader space for social advancement; more favorable conditions for development of indicapacity. Thousands of Austrian families are, through relationship, interested in the welfare of the great Republic. Thousands have the satisfaction of conirming the example set by Dewey and his men that even the freest institutions do not impede the development of manly energy and strength, and that no compulsory measures are required to secure the safety of a country against foreign enemies. These sentiments form part of the hearty greetings extended to Dewey and his Olympia. They will not be rendered thereby of less

President McKinley has declined an invitation to visit Three Oaks, Mich., during his coming trip West. Three Oaks is the village that has secured two captured cannon from Manila. Something will have to be done or it will injure itself internally.

General Grosvenor, of Ohio, predicts that the Republican ticket in that State "will roll up a heavy majority." An ordinary majority may not amount to much, but those that are "rolled up" are always large.

Governor Roosevelt came near getting his eyes scratched out by his ill-considered leap into the New York bramble bush, but fortunately, he jumped out in time to "scratch them in again."

Anywhere is better than Devil's island out if Captain Dreyfus thinks Texas is the most attractive part of the United States for an exiled foreigner he is-well, he is entitled to his opinion.

It is said that an insect resembling the lady bug has destroyed the pickle crop, but school girls will unanimously agree that it is no lady.

Why do people continue to assert that letter-writing is a lost art while there is

LITERARY NOTES.

No one understands the sea better than Mr. W. Clark Russell, and his new story, Rose Island, which will be out this fall, is said to be one of the best things he has

Thomas Hardy, the novelist, writes all his stories with copying ink. This enables him to take press copies, and so obtain exact duplicates without the aid of a clerk or

The appearance of a posthumous book by "Oliver Optic" leads his publisher to an nounce that over 2,000,000 copies of his books have been sold. It is to be said that Mr. Adams worked hard for his success, and

of the "Bay Psalm Book," the first book printed in the United States, and the other is a fine copy of Eliot's Indian Bible of fine copy of Eliot's Indian Bible of The Bible Mr. Vanderbilt bought in for \$550, but its value has increased Book" he bought in 1879 for \$1,200, and it

F. Marion Crawford is perhaps the only American novelist whose books are read in for his "Saracinesca" series, though, curtranslation. Mr Crawford is reported as saying that he thinks in Italian and translates into English.

The real Henrik Isben is a two-sided man of letters, one all frills and foppery, vain, upercilious, childish, a genius. The quesfavored a certain social institution common to Germany and France, and about to adopted by the Norwegians. "I favor it? he cried, "I? I am in favor of nothing; I have no remedies to suggest. My plays are not dictionary. I simply describe life as it is in Norway-the most immoral country of Europe." He is forever decrying his native land, and that is one reason w Norwegians are not so enthusiastic abo his work of late-that and his rampant pessimism. He is as inexplicable to his own countrymen as to all others. He is an enigma personally, a churt socially and-if we overlook Bjornson-the foremost writer of his race.

A writer in the New York Times comes to

the defense of magazine editors. He says:

"It is true that our magazines are rather

dull reading and that they are terribly un-

deviating in what they put forth month after month. Tradition may play too large a part in their management. But I do not elieve that the present character magazine literature is to be attributed the policy of the editors. The blame for elongs with the writers and with the opular taste. There is a greater degree of ull uniformity in the articles that are reected than in those which are published ine-tenths of the former are rejected, not because they conform too little, but because they conform too much. The average new writer is always an imitator. Just as soon as a man makes a hit hundreds of others try to catch his manner, and the editor's desk is flooded with faithful little copies of their literary sires." He insists further that the popular taste demands con place and will be satisfied with nothing else nothing less, indeed, than a lamentation from the publishers that there are no books to issue. "Formerly." it says, "the publisher was pestered by literary agents eagerly offering him his choice of books. Now it is the turn of the publisher to seek the came general it would occupy the minds of agent and implore him for books that are According to the publishers, authors are too well paid now, and are growing lazy in consequence. You cannot expect continual work from a man who can afford to keep his own yacht and hire a shooting box. from a woman whose fees per thousand at country homes not unworthy to be the residences of the socially great ones of the earth. Consequently, there is a demand now for new, and as yet, unspoiled, writers to keep the ball of supply rolling. We have been told that any new writer with any new book-provided that his work has any sort of modicum of merit-may now

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

see that book not only accepted, but even

paid for, by those who a year ago might very possibly have rejected it with scorn."

Major Marchand as a boy learned the trade of carpenter in his father's little shop G. W. Steevens, the well-known English

journalist, leads the life of an anchorite at Merton Abbey, when he is not flying off to some unknown quarter of the globe. "Old Pietz" is the pet name by which irreverent of his Transvaal compatricts. His utterances are strongly reminiscent of the strange religious fervor of the followers of

The recent reinterment of the followers of John Brown around the grave of their leader at North Elba, in the Adirondacks, was accomplished almost entirely through the efforts of Miss Katherine McClelland, who is one of the greatest admirers of the old

The Pope has received from an English Catholic a present of a beautifully constructed motor car. This automobile is seated for two. As his Holiness has not for three years taken carriage exercise, it is improbable that he will ever use the motor car.

The question has been asked why none of the daughters of the Czar may be successors to the throne on which the great Catherine proved her capacity. The exclusion rests only on an edict of the Emperor Paul, the son of Catherine the Great, issued to discredit his mother's memory.

Dr. Conan Doyle tells with delight that when he left school his master called him into the educational sanctum and solemnly said: "Doyle, I have known you now for seven years, and I know you thoroughly. am going to say something that you will remember in after life. Doyle, you will never come to any good."

It is said that Robert Louis Stevenson at the time of his death had about made up his mind to go into the Roman Catholic Church. This statement was recently made in Sydney, Australia, by the Roman Catholic bishop of Samoa, who said that Stevenson was all but ready to be taken into the

Sir John Brunner, M. P., whose father Zurich, has given 125,000 francs for the erection of a new asylum for the sick in his present of 25,000 francs, to be expended in ourchases for the further enrichment of the Schutzkammer, in the new Swiss Federal | will ask that gintleman who jist went out Museum at Zurich.

The late Charles A. Pillsbury was not one of those men who make a success of everything they undertake. His first business venture, that of commission merchant in Montreal, says the Minneapolis Journal, was a disastrous failure. After paying his debts he went to Minneapolis and began the business that in a few years made him a mil-

Anatomists say that a perfect foot is as long as the bone in the forearm which extends from the wrist to the elbow. This is the measurement accepted by artists. Arms are sometimes out of proportion, it is true, but rarely, and the disproportion is usually in the direction of deficient, rather than of excessive length. In such cases, it will be found generally that the foot, also, is too short for the stature of the person. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, it appears, has something of the dramatic capacity which made an earlier writer of fiction-Charles Dickens, to wit-an interesting personage

on the stage. The critic of "The Allahabad Pioneer" said in January, 1884, in an account of an amateur performance of "Plot and Passion," that "Mr. Kipling showed an undeniable talent for acting, much power of facial expression and ah enormous pair of topboots, into which, from time to time, he almost disappeared

When fayre Clorinda singeth Ye Larke, in wilde surpryse Doth cease his Songe & quicklie flye Away uppe to ye skies. When fayre Clorinda singeth Ye childrenne stoppe their playe, & her pette Dogge, with dismalle Howle. Doth swiftlie flee away.

When fayre Clorinda singeth Ye neighbors alle are Glumme, & each one wisheth he were Deefe Or else that she were Dumbe. When fayre Clorinda singeth To other parts they goe Butte I. Alacke! must staye & heare For I'm Clorinda's Beau! -Baltimore American.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

"Most women are vain. Some men are not."-Disraeli.

The self-made man is usually proud of very poor job.-Chicago News. There is no fun in grumbling when nobody pays any attention .- Emma Carleton. Happiness is not in doing what you like, but in liking what you do .- Ram's Horn. A woman's crowning glory is her hairthat is, if it is her hair.-Feminine Ob-

When a man tells his wife just how much e earns he resigns his independence.-The Every secret society has its "don'ts," but

they are not a circumstance to its dues. When a man is mad he has to light ten | London Mail.

Mr. Dooley at Close Quarters With the Dreyfus Case.

By FINLEY P. DUNNE.

later," continues Gin'ral Merceer, "that

it mesilf. It was a letter written be

twinty r-rounds iv sausage. [Turmoil in th

this here letter cud have been written b

Estherhazy. In th' first place he was

in London. Th' letter is not in his hand

writin' but in th' handwritin' iv Col. Pat th

Clam. Thin again I wrote th' letter mesilf.

Thin who cud 've written it? It must 've

coort.] I give me reasons as they occurred

to me: First, th' Armeenvan athrocities;

slcond, th' risignation iv Gin'ral Alger

third, th' marriage iv Prince Lobengula

fourth, th' scarcity iv sarvint girls in th'

sooburban towns; fifth, th' price iv gas.

[Cries iv 'Abase th' price iv gas.'] I thank

th' aujience. I will raysume where I left

off. I was speakin' iv Gin'ral Guns. I mat

him on th' sthreet. Th' mon was clear

th' sky. I says: 'Guns,' I says, 'lave us

down to Hogan's an' I'll buy ye a tub

bullyvard I saw a man that looked like

German, dhrivin' a cab. I was overcom

with terror. I r'ran madly home followed

be Guns. It was a week befure I cud hold

a glass iv obsceenthe without spillin' th'

liquor. Shortly afther this or it may've been

tin years befure or it may niver have oc-

curred [Th' coort: 'Spoken like a Fr-rinch-

man an' a sojer.'] in th' middle iv July a

man tol' me that th' divine Sara (Wild an'

continyous applause. Cries iv 'Sara for-

iver!'] was about to projooce th' immorta

play iv Omelet [Cheers] be th' wretched

Shakespere. [Hisses.] Cud annything be

thin a day while I give me opinyon on this

Cap. Dhryfuss was settin' on th' window-

sill whistlin' Garryowen an' makin' faces at

Wrongs iv Man. At this point he cried out,

laughingly: "I will not conthradict th'

gin'ral. I will say he lies. I saw th' letter

mesilf an' that man was Estherhazy.'

"Let me ask this canal iv a Jew a ques-

tion," says th' Corryspondint iv th' evening

"You are a despicable thraiter," says th'

"Th' pris'nor must answer," says

mornin' an' time to get up an' dhress."

coort. "It is now nearly six o'clock iv th

"I refuse to make anny commint," says

Th' pris'nor's remark, uttered in tones

aujience. There were angry cries iv "Lynch

him!" an' all eyes were tur-rned to th' Cap

"Silence," roared the coort, bendin'

stern inflexible look on th' pris'nor. "This

is a coort iv justice. We ar-re disposed f'r

to gr-rant iv'ry indulgence, but if outsiders

persist in intherferin' with these proceed-

in's," he says, "we'll expel thim fr'm th'

r-room. What does th' pris nor think this

"I thought it was a thrile," says th' Cap.

'but be th' number iv vet'ran journalists

"Not another wurrud," says th' coort

'or ye'll be fired out. No wan shall insult

th' honest, har-rd wurrkin', sober, sensible

journalists iv Fr-rance. Not if this coort

knows it. Ye bet ye, boys, th' coort is with

ye. Th' press is th' pallajeem iv our liber-

ties. Gin'ral Merceer will raysume his tis-

timony. He was speakin' of th' game iv

"Perhaps I'd betther sing it," says th

"I'll play an accompanymint f'r ye on

flute," says th' prisidint iv th' coort. "While

Gin'ral Merceer is proceedin' with his re-

marks call Col. Pat th' Clam, who's sick

an' can't come. Swear Gin'ral Billot, Gin'ral

Boisdeffer, Gin'ral Chammy an' th' former

"I object to thim bein' sworn," says

"They must be sworn," says th' prisidint.

'How th' divvle can they perjure thim-

silves if they ain't sworn? An' who ar-re

"I'm th' council f'r th' pris'nor." says

"Get out ye'ersilf," says Matther Bla-

mange. "I'm as good a man as ve ar-re. I

th' dure: 'Does it pay to keep up appear-

"Gin'ral Billot," says th' prisidint, "what

d'ye know about this infernal case which

might hear him say things that she ought

to know are nothing but senseless ravings.

Many an ignorant man is credited with

superior intelligence simply because he

Every woman thinks that her husband

derives an income from other sources than

his salary, of which he keeps her in ig-norance.—Atchison Globe.

A woman is really in love with a man

when she thinks he looks adorably with a

two-day's growth of stubby beard on his

A WALKING BISHOP.

Long Jaunt Taken by an Elderly

Church Dignitary.

Wilmington (Del.) Special in Baltimore

Bishop Coleman, of the Protestant Episopal diocese of Delaware, arrived home

his morning from his two weeks' pedes-

incognito and covered 220 miles during his

trian tour through Virginia. He traveled

tramp. His best day's journey was thirty-two miles. Very little rain fell, and warm

bishop was attired in a long linen duster.

wore a large hat and carried a cane, which

he has used during several tours of the

past. He also carried an old watch, with a black cord for a chain.

On his first day out the bishop met an

Austrian who was also on a pedestrian tour.

The bishop said in many places he was re-

garded with suspicion, persons inquiring

what his visit was for, or if he had any-thing to sell. The bishop spent every night

of his trip either in a farmhouse or in

these places were inferior. At one place he

had a long parley with a family, the hus-band desiring to lodge the unknown pedes-

trian and the wife objecting. Finally the bishop was allowed to remain over night.

He saw no papers at any house where he

One evening, while plodding along a road, the bishop broke his faithful cane, which

he has carried on every tour of recent years. The two Sundays he was away he did not attend church, for fear the congre-gation would suspect his identity, but he

the services of the church. The bishop did

no walking on Sundays. He had no thrill-

ing experiences like in the past, and alto-gether was benefited by his long walk.

Bishop Coleman always has been a great

pedestrian. He is sixty-two years old. but

always walks in preference to riding on the cars. He began his annual pedestrian

ours in 1861, and has continued them since. One winter, while walking a great distance, the bishop contracted cold in one eye, los-

provised an altar in the woods and said

The accommodations at some of

weather prevented longer strolls.

face.-Philadelphia Times.

loesn't try to show off .- Knight's Review.

mimbers iv th' gover'mint.'

Matther Blamange.

ances?" [Groans.]

here it must be th' openin' iv a new hotel.'

despair, caused gr-reat emotion in

Rothscheeld Roaster, a Fr-rinchman be th

"Ask it?" says Cap. Dhryfuss.

gallant corryspondint. [Sensation.]

gallant corryspondint iv th' Daily

marvelous performance.'

name iv Sol Levi.

obsceenthe.' As we sthrolled through

been Cap. Dhryfuss. [Cheers fr'm

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lovid counthry an' gettin' in' befure milkin' time?" received ividince iv th' Cap,'s guilt, I made "Nawthin' at all." says Gin'ral Billot. "Nather do I," says th' prisidint. "But I fr'm th' Cap. to a German grocer askin' f'r hink th' Cap.'s guilty. coort.] It was impossible, mon colonel, that

"I'm glad to hear ye say that," says th' gin'ral. "If ye didn't I'd rayjooce ye to th' r-ranks to-morrah. I never see again. But I have a letter here fr'm him askin' if he cud knock off wurruk at o'clock to go to his aunt's fun'ral."

"Cap.," says th' prisidint, "what ye got to say to this? Did ye write th' letter?" "I did." says th' Cap. "Throw it out thin," says th' prisidint 'We must be guided be th' laws iv ividence

Th' witness will confine himsilf to forgeries Have ye e'er a forgery about ye'er clothes mon gin ral?"

"I wish to confront th' witness," says

Matther Blamange.

"Set down," says th' prisidint "D'ye raymimber meetin' me at dinner at Moosoo de Bozoo's? It was years ago durn' th' time iv Napolyeon, befure th' big fire? If I raymimber r-right we had peas. Wasn't it a lovely night? Oh dear, oh dear, gintlemen iv th' press an' mon prisidint, ye ought to have been there. Well, I says to Gin'ral Billot, I says, 'gin'ral,' I says, 'how ar-re ye annyhow?' An' th' gin'ral replies: F'r an ol' man, well.' I made up me mind thin that th' Cap. was innocint, an' this

was befure he was born.' "Me distinguished colleague in th' thrile v this case, th' editor iv wan iv th' Paris papers," says th' prisidint, "has received a letter fr'm th' militory attachay or spy iv th' Impror iv Austhrich sayin' that he did not write th' letter referred to be Prisidint Kruger, an' if he did it's a forgery, But what cud ve ixpict? I will throw both letters into th' secret dossier.'

"What's that?" says Matther Blamange. "It's a collection iv pomes wrote to th' Paris papers be spies," says th' Prisidint. "Call Colonel Peekhart if th' others ar-re not through. What, you again, Peekhart? Set down, sir."

"Gintlemen in Fr-rance," says Col. Peekhart. "Unaccustomed as I am speakin', I wish to addhress ye a few wurruds on th' situation iv th'

"Assassin," hisses th' coort. "Canal," says Matther Blamange

At this moment th' door was burst open an' an ex-prisident iv Fr-rance come boundin' in an', r-rushin' up th' steps iv th' thrybune, smacked Gin'ral Merceer in th' eye, Th' gr-reatest rayspict was shown f'r th' former chief magistrate iv th' raypublic. No wan shot at him. He was white with r-rage. "Th' honor iv Fr-rance is at stake." he says. "Our counthry lies prostrate in th' mud. I must preserve th' dignity iv me high office, but if Gin'ral Merceer will step out into th' back yard I'll beat his head off. I don't know annything about this cursed case. It was all referred to me whin was prisidint. I am here to see that th' honor iv me high office is not assailed. I protest, I did not say what an anonymous corryspondint in to-night's Sore said. I did me jooty. Whin I saw th' ar-rmy disorganized an' Fr-rance beset be foreign foes I raysigned. What was I to do? Was I to stay in office an' have me hat smashed in ivry time I wint out to walk. I tell ye, gintlemen, that office is no sign cure. Until hats are made iv cast ir'n no poor man can be prisidint iv Fr-rance. But I speakin' iv th' Dhryfuss case.

"Don't dare to mintion that matter in this coort," says th' prisidint. "I'm surprised a man iv ye're intillegence'd thry to dhrag in exthranyous matther whin th' honor iv th' ar-rmy is at stake. Gin'ral Merceer, stand beside this witness. Now both speak at wanst! Anny body else that has annything to say lave him say it now, so it

"Mon colonel," says a former minister iv th' Fr-rench gover'mint, who was th' policeman at th' dure. "Judge Crazy th' Boorepare is here demandin' to be heard.'

"Gr-reat hivins," says th' coort, an they wint out through th' windows. That night they was gr-great excitement in Rennes. Th' citizens dhrivin' home their cows cud har'ly make their way through th' excited throngs on th' sthreet. Th' corryspondints iv th' English papers do not

dare to go to bed befure 9 o'clock on account iv rumors is a gin'ral massacre Madame Sara Bernhardt gave a magnificent performance at th' theaytre an' was wildly cheered. It was believed in London, Buda-Pesth, Posen, New York, Cookham an' Upper Sandusky that Fr-rance is about to parish. As I go to press th' news has excited no comment in Fr-rance

their labors rewarded by even so much as a bare livelihood. These disappointed ones say very naturally that the profession (f letters is very precarious-indeed, the most precarious of all the professions. Sir Walter thinks, and we agree with him, that in these cases of persistent disappointment the fault must lie mainly with the strugglers themselves. It has to be remembered that whereas people pause and reflect before committing themselves to the business of tudying medicine or the law, they never hesitate to commit themselves to the business of literature.

A popular delusion exists to the effect that a literary career can be entered upon with no more preparation than lies in the purchasing of a bottle of ink, a few new pens, and many sheets of paper, or possibly also a typewriter. In these days nearly every man woman who suddenly finds himself or herself face to face with the necessity of earning a living begins forthwith to swell the number of literary aspirants. Where there has been no consideration of inborn aptitude or of preliminary education, of a message to give or of new views of life to reveal, how should there be any likelihoo of success? A few succeed like this, it is true, but the great majority fail. And as long as people insult the profession of literature by turning to it only after they have discovered their unfitness for most go up that a literary career is financially precarious, and that for one who succeeds ere are a hundred who ultimately realize that the indispenable food, clothing and shelter which they are striving for might be won more easily in another field of

PRIZES FOR LARGE FAMILIES. Remedy Suggested for Depopulation of France.

M. Bertillon, in Popular Science Monthly. Our principal is equality of burdens. say to the French: "You have three chief duties toward your country: to contribute to its perpetuity, to its defense, and to its pe-cuniary burdens. We affirm that you have failed in the first of these duties. This being true, you must accept the other two with a supplement. With this principal verely applied, and with some other reforms, we hope to bring back to the country the idea of the respect that is due to numerous families and of aversion against ment. With this principal sehe detestable habits that are destroying

The sums derived from the increased succession taxes which we have proposed to assess upon families that have given the ountry only one or two children night be reserved for the education of poor children or for the realization of some such plan as has been proposed by M. Raoul de la Grasserie for the pensioning of a retreat in old age for the parents of large families. Another means of encouraging parertage may be found in instituting special hopors and marks of esteem for the fathers and mothers of numerous children. Thus the

Literary Success.

ing the sight of the optic.